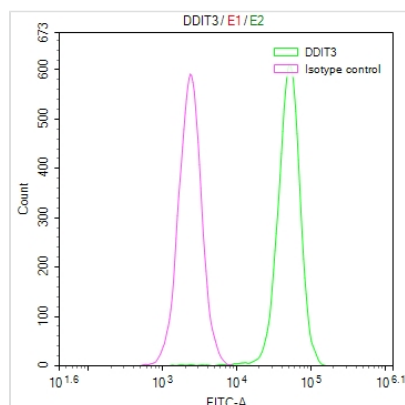




DDIT3 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA918842A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P35638
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human DDIT3
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling;Developmental biology;Metabolism;Stem cells
Gene Names	DDIT3
Clone No.	17A10

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HeLa cells stained with CSB-RA918842A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The DDIT3 recombinant monoclonal antibody production is a meticulously planned journey. It begins with in vitro cloning, where genes encoding both DDIT3 antibody's heavy and light chains are seamlessly incorporated into expression vectors, which are introduced into host cells, facilitating the recombinant antibody's expression within a cell culture environment. Following expression, the DDIT3 recombinant monoclonal antibody is subjected to affinity-



chromatography purification. A noteworthy feature of this antibody is its specific binding to the human DDIT3 protein. It is suitable for ELISA and FC applications.

DDIT3 is a multifunctional transcription factor that plays a crucial role in the cellular response to stress signals, including ER stress and DNA damage. Its functions include regulating gene expression, determining cell fate under stress conditions, and influencing various cellular processes, such as metabolism and inflammation, to help cells adapt to or cope with stress.